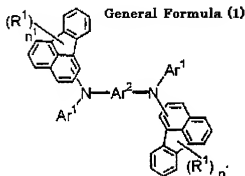


This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

Claims 1-16 (canceled)

Claim 17 (new): An organic light-emitting material comprising a material used in a light emitting layer in a green light emitting element and represented by a following general formula (1):



wherein:

$n^1$  is an integer of 0 to 3;

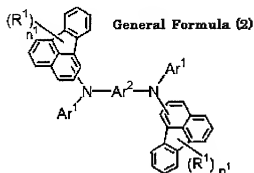
$R^1$  is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less;

$Ar^1$  is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less; and

$Ar^2$  is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less.

Claim 18 (new): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 17, wherein, in the general formula (1)  $Ar^1$  is an unsubstituted phenyl group,  $n^1$  is 0, and  $Ar^2$  is a divalent group derived from unsubstituted biphenyl.

An organic light-emitting material comprising a material represented by a following general formula (2):



wherein:

$n^1$  is an integer of 0 to 3;

$R^1$  is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less;

$Ar^1$  is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less; and

$Ar^2$  is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less,

wherein said monovalent group is an unsubstituted phenyl group, said divalent group is a divalent group derived from unsubstituted biphenyl, and each of two fluoranthenes is bonded to nitrogen at the carbon numbered 3 is excluded.

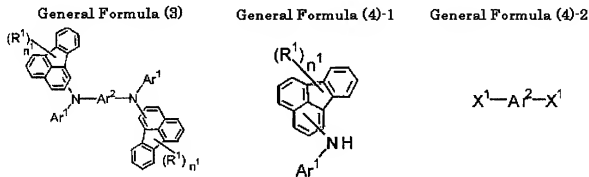
Claim 19 (new): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, is a light emitting material used in a light emitting layer in a green light emitting organic element.

Claim 20 (new): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the ring assembly constituting  $Ar^2$  in the general formula (2) is biphenyl, binaphthyl, or bianthracenyl.

Claim 21 (new): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the monovalent group, which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon, constituting  $Ar^1$  in the general formula (2) has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less.

Claim 22 (new): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 21, wherein said substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less is an alkyl group selected from the group consisting of a methyl group, an ethyl group, an i-propyl group, and a t-butyl group, and a phenyl group.

Claim 23 (new): A method for producing an organic material represented by a general formula (3), the method comprising reacting a compound represented by a general formula (4)-1 with a compound represented by a general formula (4)-2 using a metal catalyst, wherein the general formulas (3), (4)-1 and (4)-2 are as follows:



wherein:

in the general formula (3) and general formula (4)-1,

$n^1$  is an integer of 0 to 3;

$R^1$  is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less; and

$Ar^1$  is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less;

in the general formula (3) and general formula (4)-2 above,

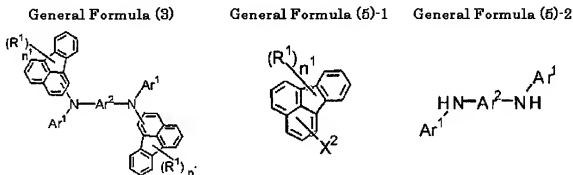
$\text{Ar}^2$  is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less; and

in the general formula (4)-2 above,

$\text{X}^1$  is a halogen atom or a perfluoroalkanesulfonic ester group.

Claim 24 (new): The method for producing an organic material according to claim 23, wherein the ring assembly constituting  $\text{Ar}^2$  in the general formula (4)-2 is biphenyl, binaphthyl, or bianthracenyl.

Claim 25 (new): A method for producing an organic material represented by a general formula (3) below, the method comprising reacting a compound represented by a general formula (5)-1 below with a compound represented by a general formula (5)-2 using a metal catalyst, wherein general formulas (3), (5)-1, and (5)-2 are as follows:



wherein:

in the general formula (3) and general formula (5)-1,

$n^1$  is an integer of 0 to 3, and

$\text{R}^1$  is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less;

in the general formula (5)-1,

$\text{X}^2$  is a halogen atom or a perfluoroalkanesulfonic ester group; and

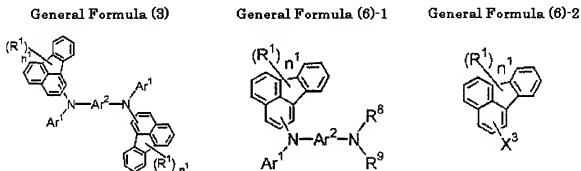
in the general formula (3) and general formula (5)-2,

$\text{Ar}^1$  is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less, and

$\text{Ar}^2$  is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less.

Claim 26 (new): The method for producing an organic material according to claim 25, wherein the ring assembly constituting  $\text{Ar}^2$  in the general formula (5)-2 is biphenyl, binaphthyl, or bianthracenyl.

Claim 27 (new): A method for producing an organic material represented by a general formula (3), the method comprising reacting a compound represented by a general formula (6)-1 below with a compound represented by a general formula (6)-2 using a metal catalyst, wherein the general formulas (3), (6)-1, and (6)-2 are as follows:



wherein:

in the general formula (3) and general formulae (6)-1 and (6)-2,

$n^1$  is an integer of 0 to 3, and

$\text{R}^1$  is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less;

in the general formula (3) and general formula (6)-1,

$\text{Ar}^1$  is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less, and

$\text{Ar}^2$  is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less;

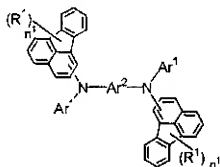
in the general formula (6)-1 above,  $\text{R}^8$  is a hydrogen atom or  $\text{Ar}^1$ , and  $\text{R}^9$  is a hydrogen atom; and

in the general formula (6)-2 above,  $\text{X}^3$  is a halogen atom or a perfluoroalkanesulfonic ester group.

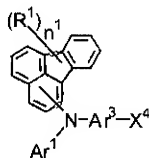
Claim 28 (new): The method for producing an organic material according to claim 27, wherein the ring assembly constituting  $\text{Ar}^2$  in the general formula (6)-1 above is biphenyl, binaphthyl, or bianthracenyl.

Claim 29 (new): A method for producing an organic material represented by a general formula (3), the method comprising reacting a compound represented by a general formula (7) below using an equivalent amount of a metal, a metal salt, or a metal catalyst, wherein the general formulas (3) and (7) are as follows:

**General Formula (3)**



**General Formula (7)**



wherein:

in the general formula (3) and general formula (7),

$n^1$  is an integer of 0 to 3,

$R^1$  is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less, and

$Ar^1$  is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less;

in the general formula (3),

$Ar^2$  is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less; and

in the general formula (7),

$Ar^3$  is a divalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less, and

$X^4$  is a halogen atom or a perfluoroalkanesulfonic ester group.

Claim 30 (new): The method for producing an organic material according to claim 29, wherein the compound represented by the general formula (7) above is reacted with a compound corresponding to the compound represented by the general formula (7) wherein  $X^4$  is changed to magnesium halide, boric acid, or borate.

Claim 31 (new): The method for producing an organic material according to claim 29, wherein, in the general formula (7),  $Ar^3$  is a divalent group derived from benzene, naphthalene, or anthracene.